FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 151 *4 August 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Presidents To Meet in Colombia	A 1	1/A5
Andean Pact Delegation Leaves for USSR	A 1	1/A5
Brazil States Conditions for Resumption of Parana Talks	A 1	1/A5

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With U.S.	B 1	1/A6
Discusses European Trip	B 1	1/A6
Archbishop Replies to Amnesty International Letter	B 2	1/A7
Rights Group, Communists Condemn Lambruschini Bombing	B 3	1/A8
Four Extremists Reportedly Killed in Explosion	B 3	1/A8

BOLIVIA

Mineworkers Federation Urges Election, End to State of Siege	C 1	1/A9
Declares 'State of Emergency'	C 1	1/A9
Recognition of Pereda Government Continues	C 1	1/A9
Briefs: Party Purge	C 1	1/A9

BRAZIL

Paper Reports Netherlands Approval of Uranium Exports [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Aug]	D 1	1/A10
O GLOBO Reports Changes in Law on Political Parties [2 Aug]	D 1	1/A10
MDB Prepares Response to Government Reform Plan	D 3	1/A12
Petition Asks That Stroessner Free Laino	D 3	1/A12
Paper Notes Nonalined Bias Toward Eastern Bloc [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Aug]	D 4	1/A13
FRG-Brazilian Diplomats To Meet on Varied Topics [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Aug]	D 5	1/A14

CHILE

Leading Military Commander Discusses Letelier Case	E 1	1/B1
Identity of Woman in Letelier Case Sought	E 1	1/B1
Eight More Colonels Promoted to General [EL MERCURIO 26 Jul]	E 1	1/B1
Minister Fernandez Discusses Political Process [Madrid EL PAIS 29 Jul]	E 2	1/B2
EL MERCURIO Suggests Foreign Responsibility in Letelier Case [2 Aug]	E 4	1/B4
Briefs: Import-Export Figures	E 5	1/B5

COLOMBIA

Finance Minister Says Inflation Under Control	F 1	1/B6
New Government Cabinet Announced	F 1	1/B6
Military Commanders Appointed	F 1	1/B6
Liberal Party Elects New National Leadership	F 1	1/B6
Striking Teachers Demonstrate, Occupy Ministry	F 2	1/B7
Death Squad Kills Two in Pereira	F 2	1/B7
Terrorists Captured in Villavicencio	F 2	1/B7

PARAGUAY

Colorado Party Criticizes Laino Press Interviews H 1 1/B8
Government Decree Extends State of Siege in Asuncion H 2 1/B9

PERU

Police Arrest Mine Union Leaders, Situation Tense J 1 1/B10
Assembly Budget To Be Approved Next Week J 1 1/B10

VENEZUELA

Perez Addresses Human Rights Seminar L 1 1/B11
MEP Presidential Candidate Criticizes AD, COPEI L 2 1/B12

MEXICO

Mexican Guerrillas Favor Legal, Peaceful Methods M 1 1/B13
Government To Allow Occupation of Idle Land M 1 1/B13

PANAMA

Escobar Discusses Sabotage, Other Problems of Canal Zone N 1 1/B14
CRITICA Comments on Sabotage [3 Aug] N 5 1/C4
Canal Traffic Reportedly Back to Normal [LA REPUBLICA 2 Aug] N 5 1/C4
Briefs: Canal Subcommission Appointed N 5 1/C4

CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA

Terrorists Plant Bombs in Factory, Home P 1 1/C5

NICARAGUA

Somoza Issues Communique on Carter Letter P 1 1/C5
Somoza Announces Talks To Solve Political Crisis P 1 1/C5
Hospital Workers Continue Strike for Wage Increase P 2 1/C6
Archbishop Denies Involvement in 'Capitalist' Plan P 2 1/C6

CUBA

CIA-DINA Relations Cited at Tribunal Q 1 1/C7
Agee Testifies on CIA, Oswald, Kennedy Assassination Q 3 1/C9
CIA Intervention in Uruguay Discussed by Agee Q 8 1/C14
Counterrevolutionaries' 'Cynical' Remarks Reported Q 9 1/D1

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRSC President Announces Support for Guzman V 1 1/D2
Guzman To Abolish Some Government Jobs V 1 1/D2

ECUADOR

Cotopaxi Province Votes Annulled V 1 1/D2

Item 856-B-5 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-151

FBIS-LAT-78-151
Friday
4 August 1978
Vol VI No 151

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

45-

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

ANDEAN PACT PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN COLOMBIA

PY012001Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1117 GMT 1 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 1 Aug--No crisis exists within the Andean Pact. On the contrary, with Chile's withdrawal from the Cartagena pact, the countries of the Andean subregional area have been strengthened.

This was categorically asserted by Jesus Alberto Fernandez, the coordinator of the Cartagena agreement board, who indicated that "for the time being there is no data to support an assertion" to the effect that the Andean pact is experiencing a serious crisis. He repeated that the Andean pact has made "important steps toward its consolidation with the approval of the various industrial programs." Fernandez cited as an example the agreement regarding industrial programming of the automotive industry and the recent creation of the Andean reserve fund.

He confirmed that Colombia has invited the presidents of the Andean pact's member countries--with the exception of Bolivia--to meet in Bogota to review the progress and achievements of the integration process. He said that the summit meeting of Andean presidents will take place the day after President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala assumes the presidency, which is scheduled for 7 August. Concluding, Fernandez said that he did not know whether or not all the presidents had answered the invitation.

ANDEAN PACT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

PY020408Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] A delegation of the Cartagena accord board left today for Moscow to hold talks with the USSR Department of Integration. [as heard] This delegation is headed by coordinator Rafael Garcia Velasco. During its stay in Moscow the delegation will hold talks with various officials of this organization, whose job is to encourage trade between the socialist countries.

BRAZIL STATES CONDITIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF PARANA TALKS

PY040056Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Aug--Brazilian diplomatic sources stated here today that Brazil may propose the resumption of the tripartite negotiations with Argentina and Paraguay on the exploitation of the Parana River, with the condition that the Argentine Government abandon the principle of prior consultation.

This past Wednesday, Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Oscar Camilion revealed in a statement to the daily O GLOBO that his government could withdraw the proposal presented in May. In response to the Argentine ambassador's words, Felipe Lampreia, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, stated today that if Argentina confirms with withdrawal of the proposal, Brazil will release its official reaction. Awaiting an Argentine initiative in this regard, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry will not take any steps to pull the discussion out of its current stagnation.

Brazilian experts are convinced that Argentina cannot seriously think of giving up the construction of Corpus (a project to be built jointly with Paraguay further down on the Parana River) and dedicate itself exclusively to the hydroelectric dams on the middle Parana. Brazilian experts feel that for Argentina, the middle Parana resources, which it does not share with any of its neighbors, can only complement the projects shared with others on the upper Parana.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY031603Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1343 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug--Foreign Minister Oscar Montes has stated that he has remained in his post by decision of President Jorge Videla. He has also said that he does not know of any adjustments in foreign policy to be made by the president and asserted that relations with the United States "are not at their very best, but they continue to be normal." Montes asserted in an interview with a metropolitan newspaper, which publishes his statements in today's issue, that "relations are not at all tense" with the U.S. Government "and they have not become cool." He further explained that "relations with the United States have changed, as I said, from very good to normal" because the Argentine Government "does not allow any country whatever to interfere in its internal affairs."

In his opinion President James Carter's human rights policy "suffers from a serious problem--that of generalization," and he therefore believes that the United States has made a mistake in that field. "For that reason we have asked for understanding" of the problem of generalization because such an approach is dangerous, both in foreign and domestic policy and in the appraisal of individuals.

He then said: "If the United States understands Argentina, its idiosyncrasies and way of life, it will promptly modify its opinions regarding the violation of human rights. I have very often repeated that the only ones who violate human rights are the international terrorists." In the foreign minister's opinion, "for many years Argentina has been a country with a tradition of respect for human rights. I believe that in this field we can teach many countries, even some which are more advanced than we are."

In another part of the interview, Montes denied that the negotiations with the Brazilian Government regarding the dams in the Alto Parana River were "jammed," "frozen" or "definitely shelved" and said that they are suspended by a decision of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. He also stated that the Itaipu dam "is an accomplished fact," although this is not true regarding "each of its technical details."

Regarding the talks with Chile over the disagreements in the southern region, he pointed out that the deadline expires on 2 November and that they are continuing, so he does not believe they have reached a dead end. He believes that "an agreement will be reached" but he declined to express any ideas on what would happen if the talks in joint commission No 2 do not lead to the success desired. In this connection he believes that the removal of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet from power would have no influence on the negotiations and asserted that even under such conditions, the Puerto Montt document is absolutely valid.

He concluded by citing his participation in the conference of nonalined countries held in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, and asserted that "we are not conducting an Argentine foreign policy which is aimed against anyone or which favors anyone." He said: "It all amounts to an independent Argentine foreign policy."

Discusses European Trip

PY031447Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Text] The Argentine foreign minister has reasserted that he made our country's position very clear at the meeting of nonalined countries.

They must be faithful to the principles which originated the movement--respect for the self-determination of peoples and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Talking with newsmen at San Martin Palace, Montes mentioned the results of his recent trip to Europe, indicating that during his meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, they agreed on the need to achieve an international economic order within the United Nations through a prior understanding of the nonalined. He also stated that during the meeting they discussed the possibility of Argentina acting as a mediator to seek a peace formula between Arabs and Jews--mediation which would be based on the fact that Argentina has no interests in that area and that both communities live harmoniously on Argentine territory.

Minister Montes invited his colleague Stefan Andrei to visit Argentina, and the invitation was accepted. He also invited Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, who will reportedly visit 3 to 5 September 1978.

Returning to the subject of nonalined countries, Montes expressed his belief that the movement will not break up despite the political, economic, religious and racial differences among the states making up the group. It is too early to anticipate what will happen in a year with the meeting to be held in Cuba, he declared, because of the charge by some countries that Cuba is not a nonalined country.

Montes emphasized the support of the 87 member countries for Argentina's intention to strengthen its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and he also indicated that the speech he made at the meeting in Yugoslavia stirred interest.

Mentioning his stay in Vienna, where he met with the Argentine ambassadors to Western Europe, he reasserted that he listened to a detailed report from each of them and gave instructions for the better accomplishment of their jobs. Although this was not an official visit, he took the occasion to meet with his Austrian colleague, whom he also invited to visit Argentina.

When newsmen mentioned the international problems which the country is experiencing, Montes asserted. What is happening is that Argentina today has an international presence, which means work and problems. He stated that Corpus is a fait accompli and that only technical details are lacking.

Regarding the differences with Chile, he stated: We must be aware that we are in the midst of negotiations and that the deadline for commission No 2 is November 1978. Montes concluded by stating that commission No 2, like commission No 1, was created so that it would not be affected by changes in the domestic policy of either country.

ARCHBISHOP REPLIES TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL LETTER

PY311822Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul--In a letter released here today, addressed to the U.S. Office of Amnesty International, Msgr. Antonio Plaza, archbishop of La Plata--capital of Buenos Aires Province--asserted that there are no political prisoners here. Plaza was answering a letter which the U.S. organization, over the signature of Scott Hoffman, its president, had sent to him on 5 July.

The letter asked the archbishop to request the Argentine military government to put a stop to the torture and arbitrary executions and also to obtain an answer on the situation of the 15,000 missing persons.

Plaza, after denying that there are political prisoners in Argentina, demanded that the U.S. office of amnesty answer a few questions. The archbishop asked about what is happening in Puerto Rico, the demonstrations by Puerto Ricans and the condition of the U.S. Indians.

He also asked how President John Kennedy, his brother Robert and Martin Luther King came to be murdered, and asked how many murders of defenseless children in the United States are carried out in support of suppressed natural law as in the case of abortion.

Plaza's answer concluded by asking under what norms they intervene in other countries with the intention of controlling births and violating natural, moral and religious rights.

RIGHTS GROUP, COMMUNISTS CONDEMN LAMBRUSCHINI BOMBING

FY031937Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0308 GMT 3 Aug 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights [APDH] and the Communist Party have issued pronouncements repudiating the attack which caused the death of three people, among them one of the daughters of the future navy commander in chief, Armando Lambruschini.

The Communist Party, through its representative Jesus Mira, sent a note to the high navy officer which states that "the criminal hands which placed the destructive bomb were not only attacking you and your family, but were also trying to prevent a democratic civic-military understanding and a fruitful dialog among Argentines."

The APDH recalls that simultaneously with this action "another attack was carried out on the higher police school, as if the intention were to spread a wave of skepticism among our people regarding the possibility of eliminating terrorism."

FOUR EXTREMISTS REPORTEDLY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

FY031757Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1438 GMT 3 Aug 78 FY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 3 Aug--Although no official information has been released, it is known that four extremists died in an explosion which destroyed their hideout. The explosion occurred in a run-down abandoned house in the neighborhood of Chapadmalal near the Luna Roja resort.

According to neighbors, the explosion early yesterday morning destroyed the wood and brick house. A study of the bodies, clothes and other articles which were found indicates that the explosion was the result of mishandling explosive material.

Unofficial sources reported that four people--three men and a woman--died in the explosion. It will be difficult to identify them because of mutilation. They were reportedly extremists who had taken temporary refuge in the house and were preparing explosive devices for future actions.

MINEWORKERS FEDERATION URGES ELECTION, END TO STATE OF SIEGE

PY040213Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Through a new political document delivered to the news media, the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] urges the government to lift the state of siege and to abrogate all laws which jeopardize the freedom and security of the Bolivian people.

We workers are convinced that the state of law in which the democratic freedoms of the people are respected will only be possible if it results from the struggle of the Bolivian people and not just from a gratuitous condition of U.S. imperialism, the FSTMB document says. The mineworkers also demand the immediate call for general elections to be held within the period suggested by the National Electoral Court.

Among other things, the FSTMB document states: Although we ordinarily support elections or believe that they would solve the great problems of the working class, we feel that the holding of immediate elections is indispensable so that the people, within a climate of guarantees and freedom, may elect their legitimate rulers in order to face the problems resulting from backwardness and dependency.

The document is signed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, Victor Lopez Arias, (Simon Redes), Oscar Salas, Gilberto Bernal and others.

Declares 'State of Emergency'

PY040252Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug--More than 50,000 Bolivian mineworkers have been declared in a state of emergency by their union leaders who demand that their private companies and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia express their positions regarding a petition for a wage increase.

The powerful Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia announced that it has set 10 August as the deadline for the release of an answer to their petition holding the companies responsible for any other means of pressure exerted by the workers to achieve their goals.

RECOGNITION OF PEREDA GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

[Editorial Report WA] La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish at 2330 GMT on 3 August reports that Belgium, Guatemala, the Holy See and Czechoslovakia have sent notes to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry recognizing the newly installed government of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun. At 2330 GMT on 2 August the station reported that Peru, Ecuador, Italy and Finland have sent similar notes. According to La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 1 August, the FRG, Egypt and Poland have decided to continue normal relations with Bolivia.

BRIEFS

PARTY PURGE--The National Revolution Party [PRN] has expelled eight members from its ranks for having usurped leadership positions not belonging to them. The expulsion document is signed by PRN Executive Secretary Alfonso Atristain. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY]

PAPER REPORTS NETHERLANDS APPROVAL OF URANIUM EXPORTS

PY040303Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Aug 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] The Hague--The Netherlands Government announced yesterday that it has authorized the export of enriched uranium to Brazil, and added that it will provide financial guarantees for the expansion of the Urenco plant located in Almelo. In Brasilia, Itamaraty considered this decision to be "a natural outcome," noting that one of the last obstacles for the shipment of enriched uranium to Brazil has been eliminated as a result of the approval of the Netherlands parliament.

According to these sources, the Brazilian Government has been closely following the international contacts made by the U.S. Government with those U.S. partners which purchase uranium. Diplomatic specialists noted that Brazil's objective is to study the pressure which the United States has been exerting, especially on European countries, to force the renegotiation of those agreements signed before the approval of the new U.S. nuclear nonproliferation act.

In The Hague, Gijsbert van Aardenne, minister of economic affairs, yesterday sent a bill to parliament regulating the export of 1.06 tons of enriched uranium to Brazil. According to the minister, each shipment of uranium to Brazil--the period of shipment will be from 1980 to 1990--will require a special export license whose issuance will have a primary condition to guarantee that the uranium will not be used for military purposes.

Through this decision, which will now have legislative approval, the Netherlands has joined the position shared by the FRG and Great Britain, which have always supported the supply of enriched uranium to Brazil, without presenting major objections. Now the three countries are preparing for the next step, which is that of reaching an agreement on the issue of safeguards. In principle, Brazil is willing to offer guarantees that the uranium will not be used for military purposes, but it insists on emphasizing its desire that any additional clause should not be discriminatory. The members of Urenco--the Netherlands, the FRG and Great Britain--want this agreement to be concluded before the first shipment of uranium to Brazil, which is scheduled for 1981, but all this will depend on the negotiations.

A letter of intent sent by the Netherlands Government to the Urenco consortium states that the parties will have to conclude an agreement on a plutonium storage system before Brazil starts reprocessing the uranium supplied by Urenco. The Almelo plant, which is located on Netherlands territory, was authorized yesterday to expand its production capacity to comply with the agreement signed between Urenco and Brazil.

O GLOBO REPORTS CHANGES IN LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PY040127Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The organic law on parties will be amended during the second stage of the institutional reforms to reconcile it with the new multiparty structure which will be implemented beginning in January 1979 when the party loyalty law will be suspended for a year to benefit those wishing to create new political parties in the country.

The two major changes to be proposed by the government in the organic law on parties are: First, political organizations will have to be designated as parties. Therefore, the National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) and the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) will not be dissolved, but will change their names. Secondly, party coalitions, which will again be allowed in Congress, will be regulated by the law. One of the guidelines which already has been agreed upon is that the majority party will carry greater weight within a coalition.

In Planalto Palace, advisers of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, whose government will be responsible for regulating the activity of the new political parties, have been studying the new party structure and its possible consequences in the country's political life. The dissolution of the two parties--ARENA and MDB--has not been considered by the government, which believes that the structures developed by these two parties over 12 years of existence are irreversible.

Furthermore, the government is fully convinced that it will continue to have a majority in Congress after the November elections. Based on a study of the 1974 and 1976 elections, government advisers have received the impression that the electoral trend will continue to favor the government even though, in relative figures the MDB was ahead in the two recent elections. The studies conducted by the government are designed to maintain its majority status in Congress which will allow ARENA, which may be called the national renewal party [partido renovador nacional], to control a party coalition after the definite establishment of the multiparty system.

For instance, in the 1974 election the government still had an absolute majority in Congress, but before the enactment of the "April package" it lost control over the enactment of constitutional amendments because it did not have a two-thirds majority in Congress. Although the MDB was able to double its number of mayors in the municipal election the overall results were quite favorable to ARENA: In the election of mayors ARENA was ahead by a total of 6,945,363 votes, and in the election of councilmen, by 5,392,206 votes. These figures lead the government to conclude that ARENA's popularity is at a good level--that is, in the country's grassroots sectors ARENA is way ahead of the opposition.

The government also considers unrealistic the idea that the creation of new parties will deteriorate ARENA. The government believes that the divisions existing within the party are of a regional nature and will not have any impact nationwide. Among the few dissidents, the only one who could cause a national impact is Senator Magalhaes Pinto. Since the rules for the creation of new parties are aimed at permitting only the creation of parties having national support--the new party will be required to obtain 5 percent of the votes in the 1982 election, distributed in 11 states of the federation, with a minimum of 3 percent of the votes in each state--the government feels that only four parties will be represented in Congress. Other parties which theoretically may be created will be eliminated through elections and would have very little influence in the political leadership.

The situation is completely different within the MDB. The divisions within the opposition party are of an ideological nature and the factions of "authentics" and "moderates" have a clear national influence. Therefore, two political parties could result from what is today the opposition formally embodied by the MDB. For instance, the counterpart for Senator Marcos Freire at the state level would be Deputy Farias Vasconcellos, and so on. The nomination of Senator Franco Montoro as MDB leader in the Senate was opposed by Senator Paulo Brossard and by the "authentic" group, and the division existing within the party became evident in the close result of this election. Both "authentic" and "moderate" factions have national significance within the MDB, while the disputes within ARENA are of a functional nature, and can be overcome through political negotiations and concessions. Furthermore, as a ruling party, ARENA has a single reference point: the president of the republic.

MDB PREPARES RESPONSE TO GOVERNMENT REFORM PLAN

PY031932Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Text] In Brasilia the Political Affairs Committee of the Senate is considering the political reforms and the constitutional amendments. While the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] is calm, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] is still not certain of the final results.

Members of the opposition party have sent four suggestions to opposition party president Ulysses Guimaraes, which according to them express the views of the opposition. The members who presented the suggestions are from the joint committee examining the government political reforms. The suggestions request cancellation of all institutional and complementary acts, conversion of the next congress into a constituent assembly, cancellation of the Falcao law and declaration of amnesty for all those involved in affairs of a political nature. The proposals were not considered viable by ARENA Senator Accioly Filho, an ARENA dissident.

The goal is to obtain signatures supporting a reduction of the state of siege and state of emergency and reestablishment of direct elections for the states and the Senate.

Because of the different points of view of the congressmen, another meeting was held with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes and representatives of the party on the joint committee, and as a result the MDB defined its position regarding the government's political reform plan. It approved preparation of a combined amendment including the proposals made by Senators Teotonio Vilela, Marcos Freire and Itamar Franco and Deputies Freitas Nobre and Alceu Collares. The changes, however, do not add anything to the four initial proposals by the joint commission members and are based on the 1967 constitution which Teotonio Vilela wants to have reestablished.

According to former MDB leader Freitas Nobre, the party decided to prepare the amendments since the 7 August deadline is so close, but he pointed out that this does not mean the MDB will participate in voting on the reforms. The final decision will be made only after the national leadership meets with representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

PETITION ASKS THAT STROESSNER FREE LAINO

PY030114Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 2 Aug--In a petition sent to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, 850 Brazilian personalities have requested the release of opposition leader Domingo Laino, who was detained in Asuncion on 7 July. Among the signatories of the petition are Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (the only legal opposition party), and Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo.

The signatories of the petition have protested this new attack on the basic rights of man. Cardinal Arns stated that the detention of a personality of Laino's stature is an attempt to rule the country through terror.

Copies of the document were sent to the Authentic Radical Liberal Party--whose vice president is Laino--and to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Southern Cone.

PAPER NOTES NONALINED BIAS TOWARD EASTERN BLOC

PY0320047Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Aug 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Contradictions in the Movement of Nonalined Countries"]

[Text] The ministerial conference of the movement of nonalined countries which ended recently demonstrated once more that nonalinement is one of the terms of the current political vocabulary which the communists have managed to pervert both ideologically and practically. Imperialism is another term so perverted. As explained in the pamphlet written by Stalin toward the end of his life, "Marxism in Linguistics", the language of communism has the objective of winning sympathizers. It is not a means to explain something to someone seeking information, but a means to win support from the indifferent or to defeat opposition to communist policy. For a communist the meaning of a word is not the current one, but it varies depending on the effect he wants to produce on the person he is talking to. For instance, nonalinement means militant opposition to "imperialism" which, in turn, means "Western capitalism," specifically the U.S. type. Consequently Castro has no difficulty at all in explaining nonchalantly that nonalinement is not a contradiction of allying with the Soviet Union, which is not an imperialist country because it is socialist, and consequently a nonalined country as well.

Some nonalined countries which are considered to be moderate resorted to the concept of hegemony in trying to define the position of the Soviet Union. In an interview with the press in Belgrade, the leading Cuban ideolog, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, explained that "Cuba is willing to accept any definition of the concept of hegemony provided it reflects the reality of the contemporary world." And then he added: "Part of that reality is the fact that the socialist countries, like the Soviet Union, have a common philosophical basis which makes them natural allies of the nonalined countries." Then he proceeded to draw the practical conclusions from his nonphilosophical but semantic premises that "there is no definition of the basis of our movement to identify the Western and the Eastern blocs as inimical toward the nonalined countries to the same degree." And "when the imperialists dare to censure our presence in Africa, I should respond that no other country has contributed more than Cuba toward the possibility of peace based on the principles of the nonalined countries, by not giving up its right--better yet, its duty--to oppose the intentions of those who want to give an antisocialist meaning to the nonalined movement there by distorting the principles of a movement which is against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism." Since we do not follow dialectics but logic and reason, we can only gather that to be authentic, nonalinement, according to Castro's semantics, must be socialist and must consequently be alined with the socialist bloc. This is why Cuba can militate everywhere--in the socialist field and in the nonalined field. Nonalined countries should follow Cuba's example since the ultimate goal of nonalinement is its merging with the socialist bloc.

The surprising fact is that although many nonalined countries--at least 30 of the 85 members of the movement--repudiate Cuba because of its chicanery and self-serving practices. The conference did not proceed to expel it from the movement as demanded by many member countries, and it did accept Havana as next year's summit meeting site. Perhaps it will be rash to conclude from that fact that Castro, and more especially Brezhnev, have obtained a smashing victory by taking a decisive step in the direction of integrating the "Third World" into the socialist world.

On the contrary, we can assume, and even foresee, the possibility that this apparent victory of Castro's campaign to win sympathizers will worsen even more the differences and dissentions within the movement since--as stated by the foreign minister of Morocco--more than 30 nonalined countries promised not to attend the meeting in Havana next year. Furthermore, this movement, because of its own nature, is characterized by its lack of homogeniety and cohesion. The wars encouraged and supported by the Soviet Union and its satellites are being fought by Third World countries--namely, Somalia against Ethiopia, Angola against Zaire, Morocco against Algeria, Gabon against Benin, and Cambodia (!) against Vietnam (!). Perhaps it is not wrong to say that that portion of the nonalined world is integrated with the socialist world so closely that its wars reflect the Soviet-Chinese conflict on one side, and the military intervention by the Soviet Union in two Warsaw Pact members--Hungary and Czechoslovakia--on the other side.

Although it usually attends nonalined conferences as an observer, Brazil has been forced to vigorously respond to Castro's offensive and insolent attacks before. At this time of confusion and crisis for the movement, however, Brazil has chosen to emphasize its presence and participation through a declaration read at the conference. The content of the Brazilian declaration was sufficiently abstract and rhetorical so it cannot be criticized too much. However, it seems to us that for a Western country like Brazil, this is a moment to move away from and not closer to the movement whose philosophy is today more confusing than ever and whose contradictions reduce its standing before the civilized world.

FRG-BRAZILIAN DIPLOMATS TO MEET ON VARIED TOPICS

FY040312Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Aug 78 p 6 FY

[Summary] Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia has confirmed that high-ranking Brazilian and FRG diplomats will meet in Brasilia from 21 to 23 August to discuss the following issues: 1) the international situation, 2) Europe and Africa, 3) European trends, the European Common Market and European integration, 4) East-West relations, 5) the North-South dialog, including debates on Latin America, Asia and Africa, and 6) the evolution of bilateral relations between Brasilia and Bonn. The FRG delegation will be headed by the chief planning adviser of the FRG Foreign Ministry, and the Brazilian delegation by Councillor Ronaldo Sardemberg.

LEADING MILITARY COMMANDER DISCUSSES LETELIER CASE

PY031750Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 3 Aug--Gen Enrique Morel, Santiago military judge and commander of the most important military garrison in the country, stated today that neither the military courts nor the executive branch have any connection with the request for extradition of three Chilean Army officers made by the U.S. courts on the charge that they were involved in the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. General Morel maintained that it is up to the Chilean Supreme Court alone to reach a decision on the issue since no military jurisdiction protects the accused in this case.

The three officers are under preventive arrest and military guard. The measure affects General Contreras because he retired from the Chilean Army only in March 1978, so he is still legally linked with the Chilean defense force.

Morel explained that the three officers are free to speak and that they can receive visitors. Only their movements are restricted. Morel added that the charges against the officers in no way affect their careers.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos met behind closed doors with Israel Borquez, president of the Supreme Court. Even though the reason for this meeting was not reported it was presumably connected with the steps to be taken by the high magistrate regarding the extradition request from the U.S. court.

IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN LETELIER CASE SOUGHT

PY032051Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Aug--Local investigations into the identification of Liliana Walker Martinez have been unsuccessful so far. It is possibly an alias which is concealing the true name of the person who accompanied Chilean Capt Armando Fernandez Larios in his trips to the United States before the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington. Local journalistic sources feel that it could be referring to Marina Callejas, wife of U.S. citizen Michael Vernon Townley, member of the National Intelligence Directorate who had confessed that he placed the bomb in Letelier's car.

EIGHT MORE COLONELS PROMOTED TO GENERAL

PY032116Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Jul 78 pp 1, 14 PY

[Excerpt] The commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force [FACH] yesterday ordered the promotion of another eight colonels to the rank of brigadier general.

Those designated for promotion are Cols Vicente Rodriguez Bustos, Enrique Escobar Rodriguez, Luis Munoz Saenz de Tejada, Claudio Vargas Gonzalez, Carlos Godoy Avendano, Gaupolican Boiset Mujica, Jorge Alicera and Raul Martinez Labra.

MINISTER FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES POLITICAL PROGRESS

LD0315O1Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Angel Luis de la Calle 22 July interview, presumably in Santiago, with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez: "Chile's Example is a Constant Challenge to Oppressive Regimes"]

[Text] Question: In your view, what is the significance of the fact that the president chose a civilian for this portfolio?

Answer: The appointment of a civilian as minister of the interior is in accordance with the natural evolution of the country's situation. Indeed, insofar as the country is progressing along the road to recovery in all spheres at a faster rate and to a greater extent than the most optimistic forecasts promised, it would be unfair if all government responsibilities remained exclusively in the hands of the military institutions. It is only right that at this stage civilians too should increasingly help with these tasks increasingly performing functions of an immediate short-term nature and also helping to organize the new institutions which will govern life in the country.

Question: What are your plans and objectives for the ministry?

Answer: When I was honored with the post of minister of the interior, I was entrusted with the specific task of coordinating government action so that the process of introducing new democratic institutions, like the process of economic recovery, can take place coherently and as fast as circumstances allow. This is the primary objective of my administration, but it must not involve neglecting the ministry's proper functions in the way of domestic peace and social development. The latter has received unprecedented attention since the advent of the present government.

"The Truth About Chile is Emerging by Itself"

Question: What is your role in the task of improving your country's international image?

Answer: I do not think that recognition abroad of the truth about Chile, which is so different from what the propaganda campaign tries to show, can be attributed to me even in part. The truth about Chile is emerging by itself: Propaganda is falling to pieces in the face of the evidence and the motives behind it are being uncovered. Certainly, as a Chilean I have a duty and a responsibility to do everything in my power to propagate the truth. This is an obligation which I share with all those for whom the concept of ethics retains its unchanging value and with all who really love this country.

Question: Do you favor returning to a democratic system in Chile? When and in what circumstances?

Answer: It is almost unnecessary to put such a question to the minister of a government, which, ever since it assumed full responsibility for running the country, has publicized the reasons which motivated it and which were no other than precisely to rescue democracy from the hands of those who were using its name to try to establish Soviet totalitarianism in Chile--which is its intrinsic opposite.

Chile has certainly done nothing else but defend, sovereignly, the form of civil organization which it adopted right from its birth as a republic over 160 years ago. Democracy and freedom belong to our essence as a nation. This is precisely why we will introduce into the new institutional system we are building all the devices necessary to defend ourselves, so that it can never again be used for the seizure of power by any kind of totalitarianism. We will not erect a defenseless, ingenuous structure. The Chilean people already know by bitter experience what a Marxist government really means, and they are not deceived by slogans, which proved its incompetence and inhumanity. [sentence as published] As far as this subject is concerned, I repeat that we have not set for ourselves deadlines but goals, and that we are moving toward achieving them without haste or delay, at the precise speed which circumstances and the lessons of a still recent past warrant.

Question: What is your opinion of Chileans who, for political reasons, are out of the country? What role do you see for these Chileans in the nation's future?

Answer: It is the government's wish to do all it can to heal the wounds opened up in the community as a result of the systematic fomentation of hatred and confrontation over decades. This is the meaning of an evolution which led to the release of all political prisoners in November 1976, including those like the Communist Party secretary general, who bore immeasurably responsibility for the sufferings an entire people had to undergo. Similarly, this is the purpose of the recent amnesty law, which erases the crimes committed during the period when the state of siege had to be kept in force, so that all who want to can get back into the mainstream of national life, on the sole condition that they do not engage in fresh terrorist acts against the security and tranquillity which the population now enjoy.

"They Try To Divide Us and Revive Bad Feelings From Abroad"

However, there are some people abroad who never stop provoking splits and reviving bad feelings, and who would like to return to the country, not to cooperate in consolidating forms of coexistence appropriate to our level of moral and cultural development but to resume their destructive and divisive activities. There can be no place for such people in Chile's future until they show that they have realized that the country neither wants nor will allow another fratricidal struggle.

Question: Recently pressures have increased on the government to clarify the position of persons considered missing. Are these questions to be answered?

Answer: Regarding the position of persons presumed missing, the government laid down its definitive policy last June in a statement which it fell on me to reveal to the country. It must be added that, as was announced, complete compilation has been arranged of all the background information in each case which might help to establish the truth. This has been done through the competent bodies, the National Information Center--which was set up long before the present government--by duly recognized officials who have privately made contact with the relatives of persons presumed missing, collecting additional information and disclosing that information we possess to date.

Rather suspiciously the same group which vociferously called on the government to investigate the subject has shown its displeasure now that this is being done--which allows one to conjecture that, in many cases, this group is trying to continue covering up presumed disappearances which are nothing of the sort in reality but a first-class way of going into hiding in order to extend subversive actions.

Question: How many political prisoners are there in Chile at present?

Answer: Since the release of the former top communist leaders, Luis Corvalan and Jorge Montes, there have been no political prisoners in Chile at all, as various responsible and objective international bodies have been able to ascertain. Nevertheless, I am sure that Marxist propaganda will continue to repeat this slogan for a long time, as it has in the past.

Question: Do you view your country's future with optimism?

Answer: I view my country's future not only with the optimism appropriate to someone who truly knows and loves his country but also with the firm intellectual conviction that the objective ingredients exist to make the nation spiritually great, materially prosperous, lively and self-assured, more mature after the painful ordeal of Marxism and more agile at following at a fitting pace the dizzy march forward demanded by present-day technological and scientific progress.

EL MERCURIO SUGGESTS FOREIGN RESPONSIBILITY IN LETELIER CASE

PY040033Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Aug 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "The Letelier Case"]

[Text] When a bomb exploded in the car which Mr Orlando Letelier was driving along Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, causing his death and that of his U.S. companion, it would have been impossible even to believe that Chileans would be accused of the murder.

The explosion occurred a few meters from the Chilean Embassy and a few hours before the arrivals in the U.S. capital of then Finance Minister Jorge Cauas, who that afternoon was to talk with the secretary of the treasury; Gen Sergio Covarrubias, minister-chief of the presidential staff; accompanied by Air Force Lt Col Jaime Lavin, director general of the Foreign Ministry, who were to hold talks with U.S. officials and with members of the Chilean Embassy.

The timing and the location of the crime seemed to banish all suspicion, unless it is to be believed that the crime was carried out by lunatics. If the fact is added that the victim had been deprived of his nationality a few days before, then rightfully the responsibility of people linked to our government should have been rejected.

A much more consistent presumption would have been that organizations or gangs at the service of foreign powers had participated in the crime and accumulated data which could incriminate Chilean officials, a presumption which cannot be discarded when based on current and available information to be found in our country regarding the case.

The government, armed forces and public spontaneously and violently repudiated the crime, in view of the inherent cruelty of the crime in the first place, and then in view of the great moral and political harm inflicted to our country. Only deplorable consequences could stem from that insane and criminal action. The veiled and open charges which sought to link Chileans with the crime were rejected with sincere indignation.

Well, the investigation has progressed, according to the increasing press coverage of the case. The connection, real or fictitious, which the investigation establishes between the crime and officials of the former National Intelligence Directorate, Gen Manual Contreras, Lt Col Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez, cannot now be denied. This obliges public opinion to be prepared to face the possibility that for reasons which cannot be understood from the standpoint of commonsense, security officials were persuaded to take part in some stages of that crime.

It is hard to believe that this is the case. It is difficult to accept that there are instigators of political crimes in Chile. It is absurd that a person such as Mr Orlando Letelier was picked as a target, that the bomb exploded on the corner of our embassy, that it happened when high-ranking Chilean officials, closely linked with his excellency, were visiting Washington. Therefore, it is unavoidable to think that a regretful coincidence involves Chileans in a crime thought up and carried out by others.

Despite everything, the government and the country must await the decision of the appropriate judges. If in accordance with the data it is proven that some Chilean citizen, no matter how highly placed, is guilty of participating, the procedure to be followed is that of rigorously applying the law against him. Severity must be imposed because in addition to the nature of the crime itself, thought must be given to the harm inflicted on the country and on the uncomfortable position in which those who carried out the crime have placed those who have categorically denied alleged responsibility, in case that it is proven.

Doubt always exists about the extension of responsibilities which is being sought in Chile and which could possibly belong to foreign organizations. Crimes of this nature have very well-defined police and court stages, followed by hidden and complex aspects which sometimes take a longntime to emerge or which remain permanently hidden from the courts and the media. The Letelier case has clumsy aspects and motives which are so irrational that it merits a much more complete analysis than that allowed by the political heat provoked by the Chilean military regime. In any case, the duty of the government and the population is to insure that justice is done, after a calm determination of punishable actions and the effective proof of the culpability of those who have been accused.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--The Central Bank has reported that during the first half of this year imports reached $1.184.000.000: imports amounted to $1,225,000,000 and the balance of payments showed a small deficit. The bank reports that imports increased in the last few months, while copper and molybdenum exports decreased. Nontraditional exports reached $551 million in the first half of this year, an increase of 18 percent over the $465 million of 1977. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Jul 78 p 7 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS INFLATION UNDER CONTROL

PA040345Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Finance Minister Alfonso Palacio Rudad told newsmen that the country's inflationary spiral is under control with the drop in coffee prices which lowered the demand for the product and at the same time stabilized prices.

Palacio Rudas stated that the new government is going to receive a stable currency exchange rate and controlled inflation. He added that nothing important was decided at the monetary commission meeting, but that some measures were discussed to encourage the country's copper production.

NEW GOVERNMENT CABINET ANNOUNCED

PA040145Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Following is the list of the new cabinet members, the first seven of which have been assigned to the Liberal Party and the remaining five to the Conservatives:

Minister of Government	German Zea Hernandez
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Indalecio Lievano Aguirre
Minister of Agriculture	German Bula Hoyos
Minister of Public Works	Enrique Vargas Ramirez
Minister of Mines and Energy	Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa
Minister of Public Health	Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar
Minister of Development	not yet appointed
Minister of Finance	Jaime Garcia Parra
Minister of Communications	[name indistinct]
Minister of Justice	Hugo Escobar Sierra
Minister of Education	Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo
Minister of Labor	not yet appointed.

Military Commanders Appointed

PA040224Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The commanders of the armed forces and the national policy today resigned and their replacements were immediately appointed. The new commanders are:

Air Force Commander	Gen Raul Alberto Paredes Diago
Navy Commander	Vice Adm Eduardo Menendez Ramirez
National Police Commander	Gen Pablo Rosas Guerin
Army Commander	Gen Jose Forero Delgadillo
Military Forces Commander	Gen Jorge Robledo Pulido
Joint General Staff Commander	Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento.

They will assume their new commissions tomorrow.

LIBERAL PARTY ELECTS NEW NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

PA032228Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1359 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Aug (LATIN)--The Colombian Liberal Party elected a triumvirate as its top national leadership to replace President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who resigned to assume power on Monday.

A national convention of legislators elected on 26 February met in the national capitol to elect the new leadership. The convention accepted the resignation of Turbay Ayala, as he cannot legally exercise his party's leadership while holding the post of president of the republic.

Congressmen Gustavo Baltazar Monzon, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa and Paulina de Castro Monsalvo, who had been appointed by Turbay Ayala to an "alternate leadership," [direccion alterna] yesterday were elected to lead the party. The election was held in view of the failure to reach an agreement on the formation of a seven-member leadership, preferred by Turbay Ayala.

STRIKING TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE, OCCUPY MINISTRY

PA032247Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Today at Nutibara Square, Medellinn, a group of grade school and high school teachers were dispersed by police units who denied them access to the Antioquia government palace. Police sources said the dispersal of the teachers was peaceful and no arrests or confrontations took place. However, Antioquia department teachers associations complained of the manner in which the demonstration was broken up, especially because it was authorized the day before by the Medellin government secretary (Bertulfo) Ocampo Gomez. Teachers of Aburra Valley and most of the municipalities of Antioquia have ratified their decision to continue the strike until their demands are met.

In Bogota, 500 striking teachers occupied the Education Ministry demanding that the minister meet their demands. There were no incidents during the occupation of the building. However, Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada refused to talk with the striking teachers who are demanding immediate salary increases.

DEATH SQUAD KILLS TWO IN PEREIRA

PA280334Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Pereira, Colombia--two persons were shot to death today, apparently by members of the death squadron which has been operating in Rizaralda department for several months. According to the police, the criminals fired from a moving red Renauld on Jose Arturo Arango Ramirez and Adan Ramirez Ramirez, 23 and 35, respectively, who were traveling on a motorcycle.

The crime took place in the neighboring town of Dos Quebradas, where the wounded victims were picked up. They died on the way to the hospital. A vast secret service operation was implemented to find the death squad members, who carried out the attack only a few hours (?before) President Lopez Michelsen's visit to Pereira.

TERRORISTS CAPTURED IN VILLAVICENCIO

PA010255Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia--Three guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] were arrested today by soldiers of the 3d Brigade headquarters in Villavicencio. They were identified as Luis Maria Gutierrez, Alirio Gutierrez Vargas and Alberto Gutierrez Vargas. They are part of one of the FARC cells which operate in the eastern plains, the middle Magdalena River and Sumapaz. The rebels will be tried in a verbal court-martial within the next few days.

COLORADO PARTY CRITICIZES LAINO PRESS INTERVIEWS

PY031533Y Asuncion Red Privada de Emisoras in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[From the Colorado Party Executive Board program: "The Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] The crybaby [Domingo Laino], the Czechoslovak who is now residing in Tacumbu Prison, has indulged in the inadmissible licentiousness--considering that he is under prosecution--to cover in 2 days more than three pages of the so-called independent newspapers. These pages could have been dedicated to promoting the government's efforts for progress, which is, after all, progress for the Paraguayan people and not only for the Colorado Party--a party for which these independent newspapers apparently have little or no sympathy at all. They offered their pages to promote the capricious opinions of a man under the jurisdiction of the court for common crimes committed in our country--nonsense and contradictions by an individual who calls himself an international leader but who also wondered what treatment others would have received who did not have his prestige.

This individual says that he only passed through Czechoslovakia where he spent 3 full years paid by the reds. This is the man who brought the "aggiornamento" [dissenion] to liberalism after his return from that part of the world. This is the individual who, after he went to get acquainted with the communist regime, said he wanted an advanced liberalism and took on the full role of a communist agent by infiltrating liberalism along with his buddy "Beto" [Alberto Gonzalez], his personal lawyer in all his misdeeds and the real Fouche [French Revolution conspirator] of the conspiracy of infiltration. This is the man traditional liberals said must be straightened out because he is following a bad road. This is the man who is now under arrest in a public jail awaiting trial.

He said he only passed through Czechoslovakia, but he came to preach an advanced liberalism which is nothing more than masked Marxism. This has been well confirmed because he mobilized Amnesty International and the Washington Office for Latin America concerning his fate, since these organizations identify themselves with the type of opposition carried out by Marxists against democratic governments.

In his frenzy of vanity, he compared his wife Rafaelita with no one less than the womem of the Triple Alliance War, forgetting that no woman of the Triple Alliance ever went to a foreign embassy to plead for an inmate, and no Paraguayan woman, in her sacrifice for her country, ever allowed or looked with sympathy on any foreign intervention, wherever it took place.

This crybaby suddenly took courage again in his comfortable cell in Tacumbu Prison and answered questions--which seemed more like questions asked by himself--in the spirit of the Paraguayan legionnaires who sold out their country. And this is how he shamelessly discharged his treacherous remarks; we should say not from his cell, but from his comfortable special pavillion. This is where he made his treacherous, conniving, insolent, petulant remarks when he stated--in confirmation of his paranoia--that there is no freedom of the press in Paraguay.

But these newspapers--ready to measure their space inch by inch when they have to report on the beneficial government achievements for the Paraguayan people--also did not ask whether he burned the U.S. flag. This is what the imprisoned Marxist should have answered. This would show him as a man and not as a fickle person.

And he must answer concretely. We will not allow an evasive or rhetorical easy answer like that when it was said that human rights are both for those who support and those do not support the United States.

Naturally this is how it should be, but ours is a specific question: Did he or did he not burn the U.S. flag? This is not asked as a simple question, but because it implies a position, a stand, a feeling and an ideological conviction. And as the event occurred under a particular circumstance it also means the rejection of a type of civilization--the Western type--and the acceptance of the other one--in other words, the communist one.

We wish to know where he got his political insight in order to maneuver himself into the leadership of the Mopoco [Popular Colorado Movement in exile]. This is not very difficult if it is taken into account that for 20 years Mopoco has been seeking a political boss who has the essential negative conditions--legionnarism, Marxism and demagogy--to lead the nonsensical conglomerate which it represents. It would not be true, then, that he was on his way through Czechoslovakia and that his contacts were so innocent, especially when it is known that he later began to receive Soviet dollars.

We are not going to be deceived. The crybaby does not have the courage to face the situation. Like all communists, he prefers to avoid a frank face-to-face situation. He prefers easy tears and to avail himself of the protection of foreign organizations. Like a good legionnaire, he carries out his campaign with foreign intervention, but he must not think that this will weaken us. The problem is not ours or the government's. The problem is with the law, and meanwhile he has his very comfortable quarters in Tacumbu where those who are against society reside.

GOVERNMENT DECREE EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE IN ASUNCION

PY031817Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Aug 78 p 12 PY

[Text] The national executive branch has issued Decree No 41.310 dated 29 July 1978, which provides for the extension of the state of siege for 90 days exclusively in Asuncion.

The government decree, which originated in the Interior Ministry, suspends the individual freedoms of those charged with violations stated in the text of the decree during the period the state of siege is in effect.

In this regard it states that a point considered in continuing the state of siege was the existence of international organizations whose main objectives "mean subversion of the legitimate order, as well as the use of violent means aimed at destroying the fundamental basis on which our society is founded."

It also states that "clandestine action in our continent by members of such organizations has been clearly proved by facts which are known by the public. And in our country there is clear evidence of the activities of these people, who intend to destroy institutions established through the support of general elections carried out in February 1978, and to obtain power through the exclusive use of force."

POLICE ARREST MINE UNION LEADERS, SITUATION TENSE

PA031729Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0328 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (EFE)--Police today arrested eight union leaders of the mining sector, which will go on an indefinite general strike on Friday. Maximo Paz, defense secretary of the National Federation of Mine and Metallurgical Workers of Peru, told EFE that the leaders were arrested in the city of Cerro de Pasco, the mining center of Pasco department, located northeast of Lima.

Paz added that delegates from the federation met with the labor minister today "to exhaust all possibilities" of preventing the strike. He continued, noting that agreement had not been reached with the authorities and that the minister said he had to consult with President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez and other ministers concerning the mining sectors' demands.

The union leader stressed that the deadline for the strike, which had been decided by 25 miners unions, was still in effect and that the strike would begin on Friday. The strike will particularly affect the copper deposits of Toquepala and Cerro Verde and the ILA refinery in southern Peru, which are exploited by the U.S. southern Peru copper corporation and the state-owned Peruvian iron mines enterprise and central Peruvian mining enterprise.

The miners are demanding the reinstatement of 400 miners dismissed as a result of the July 1977 nationwide strike, particularly 14 of them who are on a hunger strike at the Lima police hospital. Maximo Paz said that one of them is seriously ill. "He is in a comatose state," Paz added.

It is estimated that the strike will affect some 50,000 miners. The union leader criticized the intervention of leftist deputy Genaro Ledesma, leader of the Peasant, Student and Workers Popular Front (FOCEP), who also met with the labor minister today to discuss the problem of the dismissed miners. He is blocking the negotiations that must only be carried out through the miners federation, Paz said.

After his meeting with the minister, Ledesma said that there was an offer to finance a new enterprise for the dismissed miners. This proposal was "categorically rejected." The leftist deputy also said that the minister will consult with the Peruvian president on other cases such as the wage demands of the banking sector--which is threatening to go on an indefinite nationwide strike--the strike at the state-owned Picsa shipyard--which had been owned by the late anchovy magnate, Luis Banchero--and others.

ASSEMBLY BUDGET TO BE APPROVED NEXT WEEK

PY031336Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Jorge Lozada Stambury, first secretary, and Moises Woll Davila, treasurer, have reported that the Constituent Assembly's internal regulations and budget will be approved next week. They explained that this will occur during the plenary session.

Lozada added that once the internal rules are approved they will proceed to elect the committees and their functions will be decided. Finally, he indicated that up to the present time, 18 of the approximately 35 articles which will make up the internal rules have been approved, which gives a clear idea of the good purposes of and the understanding which exists between the members who are drafting them.

PEREZ ADDRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR

PA022116Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Jul (VENPRES)--President of the Republic Carlos Andres Perez welcomed the international figures attending the seminar on human rights and congratulated them for their efforts in that regard. He said that it would be impossible to organize seminars such as this one in those countries where the freedom of thought and expression, the freedom to meet and freedom of belief are not respected as human rights.

In another part of his speech he said: "That is why we feel proud that Venezuela can be host to prominent persons from UNESCO, the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, the International Institute of Human Rights and other European, African, Asian and American institutes."

Later the Venezuelan president referred to the contradictions existing in the field of human rights and said: "Such contradictions become alarmingly evident when the right of the African peoples to self-determination and their full cultural and racial identity are being proclaimed and when efforts are being made for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia while South Africa, the most abominable center of racist power, is being hypocritically protected and corrupt governments--violators of human rights--are being supported and supplied with modern weapons for political reasons.

"In the Middle East, despite the impressive and courageous initiative of President as-Sadat of Egypt, the nations most responsible in this conflict, which is threatening world peace, fail to effectively comply with the UN resolutions aimed at insuring the Israeli nation's right to exist free of threats and fears while demanding its immediate withdrawl from the occupied territories and respect for the right of the Palestinian people to obtain their national home.

"Likewise, in order to keep despotic regimes in power, regimes which are constant violators of human rights, arms are provided to them for the purpose of defending the interests of the transnationals, which exploit the natural resources of the Third World nations."

The United Nations, President Perez said in his speech at the opening of the seminar, has informed us, to the astonishment of mankind, that 25 percent of the world's scientists are engaged in war-related research and receive higher pay than those scientists assigned to do research for humanitarian purposes. Sixty million persons in the world are working in war research laboratories, in the manufacture of weapons and in military institutions. Some $400 billion are spent annually on arms, and, with unbelievable cynicism, there is a discussion underway for the construction of a bomb that kills only people.

Since its proclamation in 1958, the Venezuelan democracy, President Perez said, has remained constant in its struggle for the defense of freedom, democracy and human rights, on an international level and in our Latin America. Venezuela's international policy has three fundamental objectives. They are: solidarity with the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order; Latin American integration; and the promotion of the defense of human rights, according to our Constitution.

President Perez said that it is indispensable and necessary to clearly define, exactly which human rights we wish to proclaim and defend as the common asset of humanity. This definition must include, he said, political as well as economic and social rights. Human rights are based on the right to live with dignity, welfare and true access to the benefits of civilization. They imply the right of man to live a full life, within a just and equitable political, social and economic order.

They should consider the individual within the national socieities, the relations and exchanges between society and the individual.

To talk about human rights in terms of only respect for physical intetrity and political rights is to falsify those rights and insist on the deceit in which Western societies have existed. The dignity of each person means that neither individuals nor nations can live at the expense of the goods or efforts of others. These thoughts, the president stressed, lead to the emphatic statement that the human rights crisis in the world is very deeply rooted: in a crisis of morals and ethical principles.

"If we wanted to define in plain, simple language, in telling words, what the force of human rights means, we would say with incontestable precision: "bread with freedom." [quotation marks as received]

I should not conclude, he said in the final part of his speech, without a reference to ideological pluralism. It seemingly contradicts the fundamental defense of human rights. It is not a principle but a type of behavior among states, deriving from respect for sovereignty and the right of the people to choose the style of government they wish. It cannot keep us from denouncing events which impair the physical, mental and moral integrity of the people and demanding the restoration of the freedom and personal security of those who are victims of persecution, such as demanding through international organizations that the will of the peoples be upheld when they are summoned to choose their government leaders. We believe firmly and definitively in the universal nature of human rights.

Venezuela, President Perez emphasized, maintains and defends the position of providing the OAS Human Rights Commission with the necessary power and funds. We have increased our economic contribution to the OAS fund with the condition that it be earmarked for bolstering the commission's funds. In the United Nations we warmly support the proposal which the Republic of Costa Rica made several years ago to create the post of high commissioner for human rights.

Concluding, President Perez said that "from the generous and enduring intellectual endeavor which this seminar on the protection and promotion of human rights which I am honored to inaugurate will undertake, will come a certain stimulus for being optimistic about faithfully continuing the struggle for human dignity."

MEP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CRITICIZES AD, COPEI

PA032233Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Jul 78 p D 3 PA

[Excerpt] Barcelona, Venezuela, 28 Jul--Dr Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa today began a 3-day political tour through this state and Nueva Esparta. He defended the opposition's right to believe that there could be fraudulent elections in Venezuela because "never before has a government in our country had a worse candidate than the current one."

In obvious reference to Democratic Action [AD] candidate Luis Pinerua Ordaz, the People's Electoral Movement (MEP) senator and leader said that "one cannot think otherwise of a candidate who says he does not have time to speak of culture because he does not want to say that he knows nothing about it."

Prieto Figueroa spoke at a MEP rally in Puerto la Cruz this afternoon during which he harshly criticized the current administration. The MEP candidate said that the AD and the Social Christian Party (COPEI) "are the inventors of fraud in Venezuela so it would not be strange if they did commit it." "I am not surprised by anything the oligarchic parties do. For example, they invented immorality and they practice it everyday without limits," the MEP candidate said.

MEXICAN GUERRILLAS FAVOR LEGAL, PEACEFUL METHODS

PA031848Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Former guerrillas have come out in favor of legal and peaceful methods. They feel that conditions in Mexico have changed and that violence was chosen following a (?subjective) analysis of the class struggle in the country. They call on their comrades to take advantage of the positive prospects offered by the political reform in order to continue the struggle by legal means and request the promulgation of a general amnesty law.

A group of 13 former members of the 5 guerrilla organizations in our country said that the violent struggle in Mexico is going through serious ideological and tactical distortions following a (?subjective) analaysis of the intensification of the class struggle in Mexico. They made an appeal to follow legal methods to all those who still believe in guerrilla tactics as suitable means to achieve a change leading to socialism.

Firmly convinced of the need to carry out the revolution by peaceful means, the 13 former guerrillas, who are in a [word indistinct- process and come from Guerrero and Morelos States assert that conditions have changed and claim to be part of a generation of hundreds of youths who were thrown into the underground struggle because of the lack of legal and peaceful means to express themselves politically. The 13 say that they have not surrendered their ideals.

The group, which is determined to incorporate their efforts into the task assumed by the Mexican Socialist Workers Party, said that the door of political reform presents a real opening for the existing revolutionary struggle but that it could remain futile if a general amnesty law is not passed at the same time. The law should benefit hundreds of prisoners, fugitives and political exiles.

The former guerrillas made their public presentation at the political party offices where the secretary general of this organization, Rafael Aguilar Salamante, said that six other guerrillas from Michoacan, Chihuahua and Jalisco also want to join the party but that they are fugitives and would be helped in their efforts by an amnesty law.

GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW OCCUPATION OF IDLE LAND

PA030238Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1845 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (EFE)--The government will allow the peasants who have no land to temporarily occupy privately owned land which is idle, it was announced here on Wednesday. In a message delivered in Michoacan State, the under secretary of agrarian reform said that the farmers will have to give some of their production to the legal owners as a form of rent.

The farmers will be able to till the land for 1 year, according to the previously unenforced idle law of June 1920, the official said. This law establishes that the municipal mayors will be empowered to temporarily allow the cultivation of privately owned land which is not being tilled by its owner.

The Agrarian Reform Secretariat urged all the mayors of the country to announce the measure and allow the cultivation of idle land. Armienta said the measure was adopted in view of the urgent need to till the land. The official added that the authorities of all states and municipalities of the country have been asked to prepare a census of land which can be used for agriculture and can be brought into production in this manner. He disclosed that lands have already been turned over in this manner in Jalisco and Oaxaca States, in the western and southern part of the country, respectively.

ESCOBAR DISCUSSES SABOTAGE, OTHER PROBLEMS OF CANAL ZONE

PA020028Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0023 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Speech by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, adviser to Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos, during meeting with Canal Zone civic and labor leaders at Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening distinguished ladies and gentlemen: I am honored to preside over this meeting in the name of General Torrijos and to again meet with the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone in order to respond to some of the concerns you have expressed here. But I would first like to tell you the reason that General Torrijos is not at this meeting.

General Torrijos has not attended this meeting because we have a very serious problem in relation to the Canal Zone and the canal itself. We are conducting an investigation to find out what is really happening because an hour after the treaty ratification instruments were exchanged, a drop in the efficient handling of the Panama Canal began and there was a decrease in the number of ships transiting the canal despite the fact that there are two or three times that number of ships waiting to cross the canal.

When we queried the Canal Zone authorities, they told us that it was due to fog and the vacations taken by the pilots. We are therefore investigating to determine if this is true, whether or not there is sabotage or whether there is an attitude emerging in the Canal Zone which has the intention of sabotaging the Torrijos-Carter treaties. There was today, or yesterday, an accident involving a Liberian ship. There are a series of events happening which are causing a great amount of concern to us because according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, from now until the year 1999 the United States is committed to maintaining an efficient canal operation, and yet this efficiency has been missing since the ratification instruments were exchanged.

This is the real reason that General Torrijos is not here with you today, not because he is not going to meet with you but because General Torrijos is in the habit of meeting with a group when he has information, dates, numbers and details to present.

We have waged a very difficult struggle to recover Panamanian jurisdiction over the Canal Zone. All of you know of this struggle and many of you are fully aware of this. Some of you have directly participated in this struggle. You have even accompanied us to Washington as representatives of the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone to discuss labor problems. This is why we believe that now, when we have clearly defined Panamanian jurisdiction over what is the Canal Zone, the dismantling of the Canal Zone under U.S. jurisdiction, and beginning next year the turning over the Panama Canal to its legitimate owner, the Republic of Panaman, which will be completed in 1999, we must adopt a more vigilant attitude. We know that these treaties were opposed by several zone groups that tried to perpetuate a colonial situation against our country and our workers.

We are not going to allow our fundamental objective to be detoured by tactics or maneuvers that are evidently intended to prove what the Americans have always said; that we Panamanians are inferior and that soon as we take charge of anything efficiency decreases.

It is very suspicious, to say the least, that this fog did not exist prior to the exchange of ratification instruments, or that the pilots did not take vacations prior to the exchange but instead one hour after. Then [following the ratification] we had the fog and the pilot's vacations. At least that is what they are telling us. We reveal this to you because you have a vital interest in these problems. You will also have a direct participation in the handling of this new situation emerging in the Canal Zone because you make up approximately 70 percent of the work force.

I know that some of you are concerned because you do not see our chief of government here. This concern is very justified because he has met with practically all of the groups in our country and I know you are wondering why he does not meet with you. However, this is the real reason. He will call a meeting with you, I do not know on what date but you can be sure that he will meet with you and give more specific answers to your questions and concerns.

Regarding the problems you have presented I want to answer them in the order in which you have presented them but I want to begin with the last one. I do not really understand why (?Moye) has taken upon his shoulders the cause of the gringos. Whenever we have spoken of privileged groups in the Canal Zone we have always referred to the Americans. They are the privileged ones in the Canal Zone. The Panamanian workers have never been privileged. On the contrary the Panamanians have been discriminated against, economically and racially. You know this and have felt it. In the zone the privileges are for the Americans.

You make up almost 70 percent of the work force in the Canal Zone, yet you earn only about 30 percent of the wages. They make up about 30 percent of the work force and earn about 70 percent of the wages. So what kind of privileged individuals are you? When General Torrijos refers to the privileged and privileges in the Canal Zone he is referring precisely to one of the reasons of our struggle: The privileges enjoyed by the Americans in the Canal Zone to the detriment of the Panamanians there.

This has become so natural in Panama that when you hear not General Torrijos but any Panamanian speak about the Canal Zone privileged, he never has to explain that he is not referring to the Panamanians. This has never been considered necessary. What privilege can be held by a people who are racially discriminated against in the Canal Zone? This would be a reverse privilege. What privilege can you have when your wages are much lower than the ones earned by North Americans? That you earn more than the Panamanians in the rest of the country? This is no problem. What you should be earning is what the Americans are earning and not what you make for doing the same work. This is not what General Torrijos said.

Whenever a change is coming, we are afraid, and that feeling is even more intense because around you is being waged a campaign, as we know, that when Panama takes over the Canal Zone you will suffer because your houses will be taken from you, your wages will be reduced and you will be dismissed. We know that this campaign is being waged. As a matter of fact this campaign was being waged long before the treaties were approved. It was being waged when we had barely begun to negotiate. This campaign is continuing. But with what purpose? With the purpose of breaking the unity of the Panamanian people. With the purpose of panicking the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone into supporting the U.S. reactionary sectors which would like to defeat the treaty we have gained for the good of our country and our children.

Therefore neither General Torrijos, the government nor any Panamanian can believe that the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone are a privileged group. On the contrary, one of the greatest struggles we have waged in this country for decades and decades has been for the improvement of the workers' situation. We remember the great struggles waged by the Panamanian student federation and the student organizations in the 1940's when the gold and silver rolls existed. The silver roll was applied to Panamanian citizens. What privilege is this?

Now I shall reply to your questions in the order in which you asked them. The first is the problem of the Kunas. At the negotiating table we faced a great problem concerning the status of the Kunas working in the Canal Zone. They are perhaps the worst treated in the Canal Zone in terms of social, health and retirement benefits. They have no protection.

The Kunas work under a system, whose name I cannot recall now, but it is used when they do not want to pay benefits. I believe it is called unappropriated funds, or words to that effect. Within this system the Kunas have not been allowed to create any funds for social, health or retirement benefits. The Kunas have no protection of any kind. So we at the negotiating table brought Dr Fabrega from the Social Security Institute--I think he is here somewhere--who made a thorough study of the problem of the Kunas and their situation in the Canal Zone. We were concerned because we are Panamanians and were concerned about other Panamanians. How can they work for so many years and have no protection of any kind?

When they reach the age of 60, who is going to take care of them and with what funds are they going to be taken care of? This was a fierce battle we had to wage with the United States. Do not think that the United States, that Uncle Sam is as kind as he is portrayed. Uncle Sam does not give away a penny to anybody, and the most we were able to obtain in the treaty was their promise to submit the problem of the Kunas to their Congress for the purpose of providing some funds. This wasthe most we were able to obtain. We demanded--in fact, Dr Fabrega submitted figures indicating the funds that would have to be set aside so that the Kunas could have guaranteed protection. I do not recall if the amount was $3 million or $4 million. They explicitly refused to set aside such an amount.

Why are we telling you this? Because we want you to know what kind of battle we had to wage at the negotiating table with the United States. There we discussed every single problem concerning every sector and how such problems affected them. One of the big problems was precisely the Kunas who work in the Canal Zone. Then, what kind of privileged group can the Kunas be in the Canal Zone. Perhaps, the Kunas earn more money working as cooks in the Canal Zone than in Panama. But that is not a privilege: that is because of the wage scale, of the rate scale. On the other hand, that man has no protection of any kind. Then, how can anyone refer to the Kunas as a privileged group? In fact, that group is the victim of abuse and exploitation in the Canal Zone, Because they should have many years ago established a social security fund for the Kunas, instead of exploiting them for years and years as long as they enjoy good health and are capable of working productively. Then, when they are old, they are evicted from the Canal Zone and sent back to Panama. Because that is what they do. And we must speak clearly about these things so that the Panamanian state will take over the care of those who, having spent their entire life working there, can no longer produce. We must, then, take care of their medical needs, lodging, and so forth. This is the truth about what is happening.

At the negotiating table we discussed the situation of the Kunas for a long time and we were able to obtain the promise that this matter was going to be submitted to the consideration of the U.S. Congress during the debate on what is known as the complementary laws for the execution of the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

On the other hand, what is our government's position regarding the Kuna Indians? Our government's position is very clear, and when General Torrijos visited San Blas recently he clearly expressed the revolutionary government's position regarding this ethnic group. The revolutionary government wants the Kunas to have their geographic area perfectly secure so that it can not be occupied and so that no one can take their lands away from them, and to help the Kuna ethnic group achieve development. This development--and General Torrijos stressed this--must be achieved in accordance with the Kuna culture, customs, and traditions. It cannot be a development aimed at improving the Kuna's living conditions but resulting in their extinction as an ethnic group.

Our government does not want the Kuna Indians forever to be studied as curious sort of freaks, like when you go to a circus to see animals and take pictures of them. They are Panamanians just like the rest of us. Some Panamanians are white, others are black, others are half-white, half-black, Chinese. They are Indians, but they are Panamanians.

This development, which must necessarily must be achieved in order to improve the health, education, economic, technological conditions for the Kunas, must take place within a framework different from that of the rest of the country. Why? Because they have a certain way of living which is different in many aspects from our way of living. To them their way of living is just as good as ours is to us. Those are matters which must be respected. That is the government's policy regarding the Indian groups in our country: to help the development of these groups but without changing, exterminating, or trampling on them.

Mr. Rogelio Sanchez spoke in behalf of the peasants and asked what have we done for the peasants who are working in the Canal Zone. We have done nothing because we cannot go there. The gringos rule over there, and the gringo laws are applied there. They pay license fees to the gringos. The gringos repress them and burn their crops.

We would need an army to go in there because we have no jurisdiction over there. We will have it. Our struggle has been precisely for that. Our struggle has been to obtain jurisdiction over that territory, so that then we can deal with our people according to our laws.

We have mentioned the problem of labor, the problem of the longshoremen. Actually, it is not a problem. Those workers who are at present employed by the Panama Canal Company but who will work for the Republic of Panama under the treaty--the specific case of the port workers because the ports are going to be transferred to the republic of Panama--those workers, the stevedores, must feel completely certain. As General Torrijos has said publicly, that nobody's present salary will be cut. Nor will we take over the ports and fire the stevedores. If that were the case we would have to go out and hire other stevedores and would run the risk of not finding adequately trained stevedores. That would be absurd. They are the ones who know the job and have been working there.

Naturally, they are concerned because they are going to start working for the Republic of Panama. But, General Torrijos and the government have pointed out that job stability and wages will not be threatened. We assure them of this. They should not have the slightest concern about that because we have not been struggling to recover our territory to lower the standard of living of our fellow citizens.

As for the workers who are employed by the Panama Canal Company and the armed forces and who will continue working with the commission that will manage the canal, I would say generally that they will continue under their current regulations. I understand--I do not know if the labor minister has anything special on that--that this sector will be managed, for all practical purposes, by the United States so long as they maintain the control and primary responsibility for the operation, maintenance and defense of the canal. Therefore, in that sense, I do not think any great changes will take place in regard to those workers. Instead, in general terms, operations will continue as they are now.

So, this is the answer I can give you now, distinguished workers, about this situation. I think that at the meeting General Torrijos will soon hold with you, he will be in a position to address these problems more specifically. It may be that by the time he meets with you one of these commissions will have drafted something more specific.

I thank you for your patience. I guarantee you that General Torrijos will meet with you and that we will be working for the benefit of our country, of our workers and particularly of Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone. Thank you. [applause]

CRITICA Comments on Sabotage

PA032357Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Aug 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Another Canal Sabotage"]

[Text] We are experiencing very tense moments in Panama a scant 4 days before the pure elections, so different from the juggling acts of former years, in which the people will decide the nation's immediate future. We accept "politics' as an art or doctrine related to the governing of states. Its origin lies in a concept of Aristotles' philosophy. This is why we momentarily set aside the matter of Sunday's elections in order to deal with another matter closely tied to our socioeconomic reality. We are referring to the alarming report of a new sabotage of the Panama Canal, this time less obvious but no less dangerous.

"An hour after the Torrijos-Carter treaty ratification documents were exchanged, there was a reduction in Panama Canal traffic." This was the brief but serious charge made by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt before a group of Canal Zone residents from the Pacific and Atlantic sides who met the night before last with high-ranking Panamanian officials in order to discuss basic labor matters in the Canal Zone.

The peasants who earn a living on lands farmed within our Canal Zone voiced their concern regarding the new treaties. The workers, anxious to learn what they can expect from the future, did likewise. They all asked for the continuation of the existing schools and public services. The campaign to convince people that these services will be eliminated or changed is both infamous and dangerous and has produced an uneasiness among the workers. However, Escobar Bethancourt was clear, convincing and emphatic in his calm exposition.

He admitted that those who handle the "passivity plot" are skillful in the handling of the sabotage. Yesterday the ship handlers could not work because almost all of them were ill. Today, normal transit has been hampered by the unusual number of pilots on vacation and the "dense fog which covers the route." These are things that go against President Carter's good intentions.

CANAL TRAFFIC REPORTEDLY BACK TO NORMAL

PA040206Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Aug 78 p 1A PA

[Text] The Canal Zone information office this morning told LA REPUBLICA that the transit of ships through the Panama Canal was normal this morning. It also reported that the problem in the canal was solved now that the pilots had returned from their vacations and the fog had lifted.

According to the same sources, of the 39 ships waiting to transit the canal, 22 have been scheduled for the passage. In the meantime, 45 more ships are expected to arrive today at the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Panama Canal.

BRIEFS

CANAL SUBCOMMISSION APPOINTMENT--The Journalists Union of Panama has appointed journalists Franklin Castrellon and Eliseo Esquivel as its representatives to the subcommissions responsible for carrying out the plans for the execution of the Panama Canal treaty. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA]

GUATEMALA

TERRORISTS PLANT BOMBS IN FACTORY, HOME

PA031629Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Terrorists set off two bombs in Guatemala City yesterday evening. The first explosion occurred in the (?Santa Anita) factory, owned by Mr Leopoldo Zuniga, located in the downtown area. The second bomb exploded at the residence of Mr Zuniga, located south of the capital.

The bombs caused property damage but no injuries. The factory owner has been accused by labor organizations of being involved in the killing of a labor leader several days ago in Huahuatenango, in the western region. The industrialist has denied having participated in that crime. Police are investigating the terrorist activities against Mr Zuniga.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CARTER LETTER

PA031651Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1450 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (LATIN)--After confirming that he received a letter of recognition from his U.S. colleague Jimmy Carter in mid-July, President Anastasio Somoza expressed his willingness to "continue working so that democracy will always prevail in Nicaragua."

In a communique issued last night Somoza said that he was "determined that public freedoms will flourish in Nicaragua." "I am encouraged by the interest and recognition of friendly countries such as the United States," he added. "I am willing to continue working so that democracy will always prevail in Nicaragua, despite the continued subversion and provocations of international communism which, making use of civil liberties, seeks to obstruct the progress of democracy in Nicaragua," Somoza said.

Information Secretary Rafael Cano added that General Somoza had already answered Carter, "thanking him for the recognition made of his effort on behalf of human rights in our country."

SOMOZA ANNOUNCES TALKS TO SOLVE POLITICAL CRISIS

PA040349Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 4 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza this afternoon confirmed that he had established preliminary contacts with "important Nicaraguan businessmen to find a solution to the political crisis affecting the country since 1978." During a telephone interview granted to a Radio ABC newscast in this capital, Somoza confirmed a report published this morning but he did not reveal the names of his contacts. Somoza said that if a dialog is established he would send two representatives of his party, the Liberals, to represent him. He said the army would not participate because "it is not a deliberating body." He did not attach any importance to church officials' participation.

Meanwhile, the opposition has criticized all attempts to hold a dialog with Somoza.

HOSPITAL WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE FOR WAGE INCREASES

PA040200Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Managua--Hospital workers, already in the 15th day of their strike, yesterday confirmed that the only leadership in the health sector is the Federation of Health Workers [Federacion de Trabajadores de la Salud--FETSALUD].

Nurses, medics, paramedics and orderlies remain in the hospitals without working, only taking care of emergency cases. The strike continues in all hospitals of the country despite the appeal to end it made by an alleged workers organization, which is not the one negotiating the demands of the hospital workers and which was described as pro-management.

FETSALUD also denied reports that hospital workers not affiliated with the federation and advised by the labor front [not further identified] have been meeting with officials of the Nicaraguan Social Welfare Board and the Social Security Institute.

Yesterday, members of FETSALUD again met with the authorities but failed to reach an agreement. The employees will not return to work until a satisfactory settlement is reached regarding their wage demands.

ARCHBISHOP DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN 'CAPITALIST' PLAN

PA030258Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo has denied having any knowledge of the "capitalist plan" proposing peaceful alternatives to the country's political problems, as publicly charged yesterday by the opposition group of 12. In its execution the plan seeks to involve both the archbishop and all the information media that have had any bearing on the antigovernment agitation campaign launched by the media. A commission made up of the most representative capitalist groups would bring together the opposition political parties that most closely share their views (these could be the Nicaraguan Conservative Party or the Liberal Constitutional Movement), the archbishop and President Anastasio Somoza to develop an internal peace formula.

"It would be necessary to talk to those who wrote the proposal in order to analyze their motives, but I believe that if there is a desire to work for peace in Nicaragua the people, the nation's vital forces and other sectors which cannot be ignored must be taken into account," Monsignor Obando y Bravo said heretoday. The archbishop voiced his willingness to discuss problems or suggest solutions with any person or leader "without this implying my participation in any specific plan."

For his part, Xavier Chamorro Cardenal, director of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, had confirmed his decision "not to lend himself to any game of the economically powerful sectors aimed at mocking the Nicaraguan people's desire to rid themselves of Somoza's dictatorship." The Broad Opposition Front, inspired by the "12," which comprises all the political parties, labor unions, student, women and communal organizations that oppose General Somoza's regime, has rejected any political confrontation that is not aimed at "the overthrow of the Somoza dynasty."

CIA-DINA RELATIONS CITED AT TRIBUNAL

FL032002 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, hannel 13, in Spanish at 1417 GMT on 3 August, begins live coverage of the fifth day of sessions of the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Today's topic is "terror, repression and fascism."

An unidentified announcer states that the Chilean delegation will be in charge of the deposition of today's charges. He introduces Enrique Sepulveda, who will speak on behalf of the Chilean delegation to the 11th festival. The Chilean delegate's deposition is intercepted in progress. He is talking about imperialist aggression in Angola and notes that the imperialists carried out aggressive activities in Vietnam and prevented the reunification of the Korean people. He continues to talk about imperialist aggression in the Middle East, especially against the Palestinian people. He notes that the CIA intervened in the national security of sovereign countries in Latin America to safeguard the interests of U.S. imperialism. He cites as two examples the invasion at Playa Giron and intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. He notes that this intervention also involves the assassination and overthrow of heads of state to further the interests of the United States.

He notes that the United States uses the CIA to set up gangs of terrorists to safeguard its interests. He cites as examples the training of mercenaries in Angola as well as the training of groups to carry out armed operations, as for example in Cuba, Guatemala and Chile. He notes that special forces have been sent to Latin America and notes that the CIA controls and directs these activities. He then indicts transnational companies, which he notes are directly linked to imperialists' ends, and adds that the CIA is always behind these transnational companies. He adds: "In 1964 CIA Director William Colby told U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT in an interview that the CIA has the right to act clandestinely in any region of the world and to (?defend) friendly nations." He notes that there is CIA intervention in Chile with the help of Cuban counterrevolutionaries. He adds that fascist regimes are set up with the help of local oligarchies and with the help of the imperialists. He then goes on to give a background history of Chile and notes that the CIA and the DINA helped to overthrow the Allende regime. He notes that Kissinger gave the CIA a free hand to intervene in Chile, and that CIA plans were aimed at agitation activities and at activities among Chilean military officers who had been trained in the United States. The primary goal of all this activity was to set up a regime favorable to the interests of the U.S. and its transnational companies, he adds. He notes that paramilitary groups were trained to create a climate of insecurity and terror. He adds that the United States, along with its transnational companies and with the help of the CIA, carried out activities to destabilize the Chilean economy. The CIA directed the propaganda and press campaign which led to Allende's overthrow, he notes. He then denounces the repression practiced by the Pinochet regime. He criticizes the Chilean DINA (National Intelligence Directorate) for the repression it has engaged in and notes that DINA officers have used former SS officers as advisors. He notes that "there have always been ties between the DINA and CIA" and that the CIA is in charge of training and advising DINA personnel. He criticizes the current U.S. administration for daring to talk about human rights when it supports such regimes as those of South Africa, Chile, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia and when there is discrimination in the United States against blacks, Chicanos and Indians. He wonders how the United States dares to talk about human rights when it maintains military bases throughout the world, continues the arms race and leads an organization such as NATO. "How can imperialist countries dare talk about human rights when, in addition to supporting and sponsoring the establishment of fascist regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, they constantly increase their military budgets and devote themselves to perfecting their weapons for mass destruction, to which may now be added the reprehensible neutron bomb?" he asks.

The president of the jury calls for the witnesses to verify the charges made by the Chilean delegation.

The first witness is Hortensia Bussi, wife of former Chilean President Salvador Allende. She notes that from the beginning of the Allende regime great pressure was exerted on Chile to bring about its downfall. She notes that the economy was strangled and trade was hindered and that Chile was the victim of aggression by ITT and Kennecott Copper. She blames the Chilean junta for the current economic crisis in Chile.

The second witness is Victor Diaz, a Chilean. He introduces himself as the son of Victor Manuel Diaz Lopez, assistant secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party and formerly a distinguished leader of the Popular Unity government. He adds that his father was kidnapped by the DINA in 1976 and has not yet been found. He notes that his home in Chile was raided five times following the overthrow of Allende and that his family has begun proceedings against the DINA for his father's disappearance, but that this appeal has been rejected by the Chilean Government. He cites other examples of persons who have disappeared in Chile.

The third witness is Nelson Canals of Puerto Rico, who is introduced as an "expert." He notes that he heads the National Committee for the Freedom of Puerto Rican Nationalist Political Prisoners and is speaking in that capacity. He notes that Puerto Rican political prisoners have been in U.S. prisons for more than two decades and that they were jailed for fighting for the independence of their fatherland. He adds that the U.S. Government is violating human rights by keeping these persons in prison.

The fourth witness is Andres Figueroa Cordero, who is brought into the room in a wheelchair. He speaks in the name of the people of Puerto Rico and of the Puerto Rican nationalist political prisoners. He talks about the activities of the Puerto Rican nationalist who in 1954 attacked the House of Representatives and about his participation in this attack. He also talks about the 23 years he spent in prison in the United States and about his fight against cancer during imprisonment.

The fifth witness is Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Communist Party of Paraguay. He discusses the fascist dictatorship in Paraguay and notes that this dictatorship is directly supported by U.S. dollars, advisors and military instructors and the CIA. He notes that his country is one of the best examples of how human rights are violated. He discusses the torture and repression practiced in Paraguay under Stroessner. He notes that in Paraguay, as in other countries, the CIA is responsible for the disappearance of communist leaders. He refers to Carter's human rights campaign and notes that Carter himself has told Stroessner that the two governments would cooperate in defense of human rights. He notes that Paraguay has continued to receive money from banks controlled by U.S. monopolies. He criticizes the demagogy of the Carter government, which calls for the defense of human rights and yet continues to aid the Stroessner dictatorship.

The sixth witness is Carlos (Cesalle), from Uruguay. He introduces himself as a teacher and notes that he was kidnaped by unknown persons in 1975. He notes that he was taken to various centers of torture where he was tortured along with hundreds of others. He adds that he was charged with belonging to the Uruguayan Communist Party. He describes at length and in great detail the torture to which he was subjected.

The seventh witness is Maria Elena Curbelo de Mirsa, who is brought into the room in a wheelchair. She notes that in 1972 she was arrested in Uruguay as a member of the Tupamaro movement.

She notes that she spent four years at a military hospital in Montevideo. She describes at length and in great detail the torture she suffered at the hands of the Uruguayan regime.

The eighth witness is Ramon Carlos Negro, a Uruguayan doctor. He notes that he is appearing before the tribunal in his capacity as a doctor to testify to the torture and ill treatment to which former witness Maria Elena Curbelo was subjected during the four years she spent in the military hospital in Uruguay. He notes that the repressive Uruguayan regime tortured Maria Elena to such a point that she has become an invalid. He tells the story of her capture and torture.

Coverage ends at 1840 GMT as the proceedings are adjourned until 1930 GMT.

AGEE TESTIFIES ON CIA, OSWALD, KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

FL030246Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2146 GMT 2 Aug 78 FL

[Deposition by Philip Agee before "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal proceedings in Havana, in English fading into simultaneous Spanish translation--live]

[Text] On the subject of the Kennedy assassination I think it could be of interest to this tribunal and other delegations if I make certain observations. I have to tell a brief story. I had a meeting with the members of the House of Representatives select committee on assassination, the same committee about which Mr Wilcott spoke. I had contacts with members of this committee. I talked with two members. One of them is (Mr Harold Leed), who worked in the U.S. Government's antinarcotics brigade. The other one was (Mark Brown), who worked for 20 years with the assassination division of the New York Police Department. At the first meeting with them they showed me a list of 30 questions they had written down. The meeting lasted 5 or 6 hours and we discussed 30 questions they had presented. Another day we had a discussion lasting 6 hours. And we discussed each question carefully. The main theme of the questions was as follows: Had I said anything of what I knew about Oswald during the time I worked with the CIA. Besides this, they asked me questions about my knowledge of the Kennedy assassination.

I told the two members of the investigation committee the following: After I returned to Washington from my assignment in Uruguay in September 1966 and after returning to CIA headquarters, (?I met) (Charlotte Bustos) and she introduced me to my new job. She was the first female section chief in the history of the CIA. She was transferred to Barbados in 1973. She was the first CIA (?section) chief of [words indistinct] in 1966 and she explained my duties. She told me that on the day of the assassination she recalled the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. She looked for a photograph and such a photograph existed in CIA files. The photograph showed Oswald in Mexico City. [Words indistinct] immediately delivered the photograph to the FBI and also to the White House. At that time this photograph was not part of the records. In September, on 27 and 28 September of that year, Oswald twice went to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He also visited the Soviet Embassy, in order to obtain a visa to enter the Soviet Union. In other words, he first tried to establish himself in the Soviet Union so that he [words indistinct]. I did not bother with that matter at the time. I asked another agent additional questions [words indistinct] (?not important to me at that time). However, in retrospect I believe that I can testify to the following: The CIA gave the FBI, the (?State Department) and the Navy [as heard] a report on 1 October in which the CIA confirmed the following: Oswald established contact with the Soviet Embassy on 1 October. I have here an extract of that report which I want to make available to this tribunal. It is an extract of the CIA report addressed to the FBI and the (?State Department).

I quote: On 1 October 1963 reliable sources in Mexico City confirmed that a U.S. citizen, Lee Harvey Oswald, went to the Soviet Embassy in that city in order to ask the embassy if it had decided on his telegram addressed to Washington. [as heard] A description of this person was: age about 26, about 6 feet tall, strong build. This seems important to me because at that time the CIA had surveillance posts around the Cuban Embassy and around the Soviet Embassy. There were permanent guards who [words indistinct] and my testimony is as follows: Oswald (?was able to enter) the Soviet Embassy because he probably had telephoned. Otherwise, they [presumably CIA] could not have known what he wanted to obtain. That telephone conversation (?must have) been intercepted. And each person who worked as a surveillance guard makes exact notes on each person who enters and leaves the building in question. Photographs are taken also. They also watch other buildings and other installations. (?They) are required to give a brief description of the person and the exact time the photograph is taken so that later all (?data) can be compared. [Words indistinct] in order to later make a positive identification at [words indistinct] of the (?State Department).

From this report one can reach the conclusion tht Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy and not the Cuban Consulate [as heard] on 1 October, as had been reported in other reports. [passage indistinct] First, (Louis Perdit), member of the investigation committee, told me that after carefully examining the photograph which the CIA had of Oswald in Mexico City the person was not the same Lee Harvey Oswald who was assassinated in Dallas following the Kennedy assassination. But my question to him was how about the Cuban Embassy, if this man visited it one, two or several times. And where are the corresponding photographs, since there must have been photographs, because there were surveillance agents there also. The (CIA files) not only contained the photograph of that person who was said to be Oswald, but there must have been other observations noted by the surveillance agents.

My personal conclusion from the report is as follows: Oswald must have entered the Soviet Embassy on the morning of that day and (?before going) he must have telephoned, asking for the telegram he had sent [words indistinct]. And the CIA must have intercepted the call since the embassy's telephone lines were tapped at that time by the CIA. The Soviet Embassy's officials probably told him to go to the embassy at 2 in the afternoon, which is the general procedure when someone has a problem. And then he must have been photographed. But this photograph belongs to the same page containing observations by the surveillance agents. That is what is usually done when a surveillance agent around embassies makes his notes. Everything is written down very clearly and carefully when the person enters [words indistinct] telephone calls. What this suggests, of course, is the (interrelationship) of the facilities we have to watch, the embassies of other countries. However, everything indicates that it was another person and not Oswald and when this is (?clarified) all these theories maintained by the government year after year in its official reports [words indistinct] questionable, without foundation. And there must be a general (?investigation) of such falsified events.

I should also like to mention the following on this subject: During my second meeting in January of this year with the member of the investigation committee, [words indistinct] there was another question [words indistinct]. You have been in Cuba on various occasions and we would like to ask an additional question, (they said). Our question was asked before, it is an oral question, that is, we would like to know with whom did you speak in Cuba, with whom did you meet. We would like to know [words indistinct] who spoke with you concerning the question of Oswald and President Kennedy's assassination, that is, we would like to learn about the Cubans with whom you spoke about these questions and problems.

I have been in Cuba on many occasions, but no one has spoken to me about this, no one has asked me any question about Oswald or the Kennedy assassination for over a period of years.

These two members of the investigation committee evidently had a great interest in asking questions since the CIA has closed its safes. The CIA does not allow anyone to review their documents. They do not cooperate in any way with the House of Representatives, the Congress, nor do they contribute in any way to shedding light on this problem. The other thing that is desired involves what members of this investigation committee have told me about the following, maybe this is in the Warren report, maybe not.

They told me that at the beginning Oswald renounced his North American citizenship, that was at the beginning. In Moscow he then spoke to the North American embassy, stating that that was not correct and that he still was a North American citizen, and that he wanted to return to his country. This is what he said at the North American embassy in Moscow. The North American embassy then gave him a train ticket for the trip from Moscow to Amsterdam. Waiting for him there at the train station was a person we do not know. He might have gone to a (?CIA safe house) with other people. And they housed him there for two days and then he went by ship from Amsterdam to the United States. It has never been known who gave him the money for the train ticket to return to the United States. Wilcott's report is very important. We asked the investigation committee and they have told us that according to all the documents which they have seen on the CIA and FBI, there were not many documents but there were some documents in any case, and they have told me that all the documents center on the supposed fact that there was no direct contact with Oswald after his return from the USSR. This seems impossible to me because the CIA and the FBI watch everyone returning from the USSR and they also watch everyone who has remained in the USSR for a certain length of time. This is a standard procedure [words indistinct] it is difficult to do this with tourists. But it is especially those cases dealing with people who know secrets which are systematically watched. I know a collaborator at an air base [words indistinct] everywhere during his stay in the USSR. And therefore when Oswald had renounced his North American citizenship and had it returned to him, in that case it is an unthinkable case that such a man would not have been watched in a very precise manner, very closely and supposedly in [words indistinct] no one knows anything about this. For some time Oswald was watched by the FBI, a few days before the Kennedy assassination.

Before the assassination of Kennedy this watch abruptly ended, that is, the FBI and the CIA knew very well that Oswald had visited the USSR and he was watched for a time as has been shown in some documents, but a few days before the Kennedy assassination the watch ceased. I think it inconceivable that the CIA or the FBI did not have contact with Oswald. Rather I believe that there were very close ties between the two U.S. organizations and Oswald. I believe that some documents have been destroyed. This is all I have to say here and now. If there are any other questions I am ready to answer them.

[tribunal president] Are there any questions from the members of the tribunal? [Words indistinct] ask your question.

[Question] Those attending this tribunal know of your competence in discovering CIA methods and because of this I would like to ask a question of you, Mr Witness, three little questions. And you can answer my questions very quickly.

I would like to ask you if it is true that former Minister Letelier was assassinated in Washington? And was this caused by a bomb that blew itself up, that is, was it a remote control bomb?

[Answer] From what I have heard of the investigation on the Letelier assassination, and I believe the tribunal will be hearing more about the details tomorrow, the bomb was remote controlled. It did not go off by itself but rather it was activated some distance from a car that was parked or that was near Letelier's car. This is what I can tell, based on my technical knowledge, that is, it was a remote control explosion set off from a distance.

[Question] Another question, based on your knowledge of intelligence; we would like to know if it is true that General Prats was assassinated? According to the technical indications it seems to have also been a remote control bomb.

[Answer] I do not know the details concerning the Prats assassination. I cannot make any detailed comments on this.

[Question] Have you heard that General Prats was an exile, that he was killed by a remote control bomb? Therefore, could not one suggest the hypothesis, the conjecture also, that the CIA, based on the fact that those people are also implicated in the Letelier assassination in Washington, that the same people implicated in the first assassination could also have been implicated in the General Prats assassination?

[Answer] Yes, I think there may possibly be a strong connection which will eventually emerge from the cases of the Prats assassination, the Letelier assassination, the [words indistinct] also the attack against the Cuban airplane and the attacks against the Cuban embassies and consulates. I believe that over the course of time there will be more and more evidence that they are closely connected. And I believe that the earlier investigations have also shown these connections, these [words indistinct] form the point of view that there were people who carried out these mentioned actions [words indistinct] have spent a lot of time so that we are dealing with people who for many years have been directed to carry out such tasks. And it is very possible that in many cases the same people take part in these many actions.

[Question] Can one exclude the assumption based on the circumstances and the context of Mr President Allende's assassination in Chile that the CIA gave orders and had given specific indications to kill President Allende, with CIA complicity? I would like to ask, and this is my question, can one exclude this assumption?

[Answer] That assumption cannot be completely ruled out. Of course I cannot say here in a complete way if there was an actual order, since I was no longer part of the CIA and I have had no detailed information, that is, one cannot exclude this as a possible hypothesis. One can say hypothetically that the CIA could have also been against the Allende assassination--but it is very difficult because it was a very tense situation. I personally have no information about the happenings inside the (?palace). Finally, these assumptions cannot be excluded either, that is, that this is a question which still has to be cleared up through future investigations.

[Question] My last question, because you are a North American citizen, can you tell us if the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress can order the opening of a congressional investigation into the role the CIA played in the assassination of General Prats and the assassination of President Allende?

The information blockade has been withdrawn and lifted on these two political assassinations and I ask if it is possible to start discussion of a congressional investigation, that is, can the House of Representatives undertake such an investigation?

[Answer] The Congress, that is, both houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate, do have the power to investigate any subject of interest to the government. If a governmental authority refuses to provide the information then it can be ordered through a court order that the information be provided. They do have this right. For example, a short while ago there was an FBI investigation. It dealt with FBI activities against some people on the left, dealing with occurrences which took place three years ago.

In the case of the committee investigation into the Kennedy assassination, that committee has had limited answers, that is, they only have had a recounting of the Kennedy assassination. But when the Senate indicates an interest in the assassinations of Prats and Letelier and the attack on the Cuban plane [words indistinct] or the attacks on Cuban officials, then the Senate or the House of Representatives does have the right to study these. But the Kennedy committee does not make use of the possibility to request the documents through court orders. Of course they have the possibility of forcing the CIA to hand over these documents. When Mr Willcott was there and has [words indistinct] a list of the photographs and documents, that is, he was asked for this list and he agreed to present a complete list on activities in Tokyo, for example. I would once again like to repeat that if the North American Congress wants this list they can get a complete list of the names and the Congress can obtain this with all the photographs and all the relevant information on the case.

[Question] I have asked all these questions with a specific objective in mind. The answers which have been given by the witness cannot exclude any of the conjectures I have made, that is, one cannot doubt, one does not know precisely if the CIA took part in the assassinations of General Prats and President Allende. For this reason I would like to make a practical recommendation to the tribunal, asking if the tribunal could send a declaration to the U.S. House of Representatives asking in the name of the tribunal that a congressional investigation committee be set up to investigate the assassinations of General Prats and President Allende. This recommendation is my recommendation alone. I would like to know and I would like to ask that this be studied, but I do not expect an answer right away.

[Tribunal president] I do not believe that this is within our jurisdiction doctor, but it is a topic which we can discuss later. Does anyone else have a question?

[Question] In view of the first questions I would like to ask the following: The tribunal knows; do you know that a newspaper in the state of Virginia last month published a report that there was a military base in North Carolina where Harvey [Oswald] was, and that that base where Harvey [words indistinct] in 1961 was at a CIA training center, at which according to the paper, terrorists are trained to learn about how to work with dynamite?

[Answer] Yes, I have heard something about this. I have also seen a copy of that article. I never knew about that when I was in the CIA. But certainly that is the place where they have the technical training for the people who become demolition experts, about whom we are talking. I was trained at Camp Perry, which was the main center for CIA training.

And it was there that I learned to work with explosives, and so did many foreigners who were stationed there for a certain amount of time. Foreigners were also trained there, for example, some Cubans were at Camp Perry. We, the future CIA officers, were also trained there. We also learned how to use those weapons.

[Tribunal president] If there are no more questions, the witness is dismissed.

CIA INTERVENTION IN URUGUAY DISCUSSED BY AGEE

FL031906Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Philip Agee, former official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has declared at a press conference that from the moment North American President John F. Kennedy was assassinated the CIA tried to implicate Cuba in the president's assassination in Dallas.

Agee, who worked at CIA headquarters, asserted that the assassination of Kennedy was part of a conspiracy in a plan drafted under the control of the CIA.

He also referred to the espionage work which the CIA has conducted in all Latin American countries and other parts of the world. He cited several specific examples of operations against Angola and in Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Portugal and other countries. Following is an excerpt of the former agent's interview with a Uruguayan journalist in connection with a CIA operation:

[Journalist] You testified before the [youth accuses imperialism] tribunal and spoke of a falsification of documents in connection with a provocation carried out in Uruguay in 1955 against diplomats of socialist countries. Can you give us more details about the falsification of those documents?

[Agee] That was in 1966. I think you said 1956, but it was in 1966. In late 1965 there were two occasions when the Uruguayan Government imposed a state of siege, which they called emergency security measures. There were a number of very effective labor strikes by the labor movement during September, October and November 1965. The strikes were primarily in opposition to the government's acceptance of economic terms imposed at that time by the International Monetary Fund, from which Uruguay was going to receive economic assistance.

One of the things we tried to do was take advantage of the state of siege to implicate the Soviet Embassy and its officials in the strikes. In other words, we wanted to establish a tie between the Soviet Union and all the strikes that were being staged. I drafted a plan to write a very lengthy report in which four of us from the CIA participated. In it we, quote, proved, unquote, that certain Soviet diplomats were directing the strikes by the National Labor Confederation. And we created the scenario that established a tie between the Soviets and the labor movement in Uruguay. The Uruguayan Government was going to use these documents to justify its rupture of relations with the Soviet Union during that crisis period.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' 'CYNICAL' REMARKS REPORTED

FL040124Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Two of the four who sabotaged the Cubana de Aviacion plane have cynically stated in Caracas that they were satisfied with their involvement in blowing up the airplane in which 73 people died. In statements made to international press agencies the counterrevolutionaries, Orlando Bosch and Hernan Ricardo, hailed their horrendous crime perpetrated in Barbados. These people, plus Luis Posada and Freddy Lugo, are being tried by a military court which has been delayed by the defense's cunning maneuvers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRSC PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR GUZMAN

PA022243Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Jul (EFE)--The recently elected president of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party [PRSC] today announced his intention of supporting and cooperating with the government of Antonio Guzman. Alfonso Lockward said that the PRSC will put its members at the disposal of the country so that they are not working solely for the party's interests. He made it clear that this support for the government of the Dominican Revolutionary Party does not mean that they will not speak up when mistakes occur. The PRSC is the first opposition party to state publicly its support for the new administration. It was believed that (ret) Gen Elias Wessin y Wessin's party was about to do the same but contacts in this direction have apparently cooled lately.

The president-elect has announced his plans to form a cabinet in which political leaders from all parties will participate. However, this does not mean that there is a specific agreement with the parties but rather a personal one with the leaders.

GUZMAN TO ABOLISH SOME GOVERNMENT JOBS

FL032248Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Aug 78 FL

[Excerpt] President-elect Antonio Guzman Fernandez has announced that in his administration, which begins on 16 August, a number of unnecessary positions will be abolished. Secretaries of state without portfolio and civilian aides to the president are among the positions to be abolished. Guzman Fernandez said, however, that perhaps there will be secretaries of state without portfolio and civilian aides but not in the numbers that presently exist. He explained that his administration will have no more than one or two secretaries of state without portfolio and civilian aides.

ECUADOR

COTOPAXI PROVINCE VOTES ANNULLED

PA031625Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[Text] In the wake of the stormy situation which developed when it was proven that the electoral documents from Cotopaxi Province were delivered in an irregular fashion, everything seems to have gone back to normal. The storm ended when the presidential voting was annulled in Cotopaxi Province. According to preliminary reports, over 43,000 votes which were cast by the citizens of Cotopaxi were annulled. When announcing the drastic decision the Supreme Electoral Tribunal also reported that there is a possibility that the presidential elections in Esmeraldas, Cuenca and Cotopaxi might be held again, as well as in any other province where the votes are annulled and the results might have a definite influence on the national results. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal adopted the decision of annulling the Cotopaxi results during a private session which was a continuation of a debate begun 24 hours earlier. Not all members of the tribunal agreed that all of the votes of the province should be annulled, which is something new in our political history. However, the majority of the electoral tribunal magistrates felt that the decision was in line with the electoral law. The minority insisted that there was a need to act calmly, in a just manner and without abiding strictly by the letter of the law.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151